The Fjords and Farms of Iceland-Billiards checolate, and Squahades on the Barren

Little tale. A Revkiuvik (Iceland) letter to the Pittsburgh Dispatch says: Once more at the capital! And now, after ten weeks' almost constant travelling, shall settle down for a stay of several months among these hospitable people and give my Pittsburgh readers some idea of our surroundings and manner

of living. Since my first arrival here I have been on a voyage around the island-a privilege accorded all passengers on these steamers during the summer months, and accompanied by no extra

Leaving Reykjuvik on a bright, warm afternoon, we steamed westward down the Taxa fjord, rounded the Reykjaness, and turned eastward along the south shore; once more in the broad We were congratulating our-Atlantic. selves on the prospects of a fine voyage along this coast, which is so often shrouded in dense mist, and a view of Hecla, who stands about thirty miles inland, rising grandly above the neighboring mountains. In the first we were disappointed, but the latter was presented to us in a manner so beautiful and sublime as impressed it indelibly upon the memory of at least one of that party of gay voyageurs.

As soon as we were well on our course the weather changed rapidly and we were destined to enjoy or rather endure the usual two days of fog and wind-of lie-to-and-heave-the-lead weather-which had disappointed many another traveller in this part of the world. About midnight we arrived at the Westmann Islands, and, bringing up under the lea of one of the towering rocks, hastened to discharge a few pas sengers and packages into the small hoats of the islanders before we should be again drifted out at sea. One woman objected to climbing down the ropeladder, but as the gangways could not be used in this sea there was no alter-native, so the mate hoisted her rather unceremoniously over the rail and started her downward.

THE RISHOP'S WIFE OVERBOARD. About half way she loosened her hold and fell a confused mass into the boat that just then happened to be underneath. As soon as she could scrape herself together, she looked up and bestowed on us a few vigorous and well-punctuated sentences, to which, under different circumstances, we might have applied various meanings; but, as she was the wife of a bishop and we understood not a word, we were charitable in our suppositions and only smiled in return.

With the exceptions that one of our new arrivals on board took an epiloptic turn, and some of the packages would land in the sea, however nicely they were aimed at the boats, everything went off well and we were soon away again tossing and pitching, everything shrouded in the deepest mist. No sound but the hissing of the wind in the rigging and the deep-voiced whistle as, at short intervals, it proclaimed through the fog-H-e-e-e-e-r-e.

Proceeding very cautiously and slowly, literally feeling our way along, we stopped every now and then to take soundings, and, at times, remained for hours tossing upon the waves or standing directly out to sea, the only safe course to pursue. About noon Wednesday I went forward into the second cabin precincts, and, perched upon a steam windless, was walking straight into the hearts of our many Icelandic and Faroese passengers by the execution of a few rhapsodies upon a wheezy mouth organ, when I was summoned to the bridge to look at Hecla. Far over our port bow, through the only opening in the dark dome that hung over us like an inverted Scotch kettle, we saw his Majesty in all the glory of his mantle of snow shining brightly in the sun, and outlined cold, clear and still against a background of beautiful blue sky. Rising proudly above his two smaller brethren, he seemed to have lifted the curtain and vouchsafed us a view of the group. Immediately there was a rush for watercolors and sketch-blocks, but he appeared to object, and, before even our artist could capture one of his lightning portaits in color the veil had fallen, and there was nothing to be seen but the restless ocean and a few remarkably small Frenchmen scudding along under close-reefed sails.

When the fog cleared on Thursday we found we were off the southeast coast and already beyond the first two places at which we were to stop. Not wishing to run so far back for so small a cargo, the captain decided to skip Bernfjord, the first place, and run back only to Eskefjord. The fjords or bays, in which all but the south coast of th island abound, are narrow arms of the sea, running far in between the mountain chains that radiate from the land like the fingers from one's palm, only not with the same regularity. Not more than a few miles wide at the mouth, they grow gradually narrower as they proceed inland until terminating at the foot of a small valley beyond. To get some idea of this lav your hand, palm downwards, upon a table and slightly spread the fingers. Now your hand represents the island and the table the sea, and calling the distance from the tips of the fingers to their junction with the hand twenty miles, you have some idea of the proportions, except, perhaps, that the mountains are rather high. THE MOUNTAINS OF ICELAND.

Everywhere these mountains rise abruptly from the sea, often standing a perpendicular wall hundreds of feet in height, and then sloping gradually back to the peaks above. Here and there along the sides, on some slope less steep than the rest, surrounded by a few acres of ground which presents no very striking contrast to the lava waste surrounding it, can be seen the turf-covered huts of the Icelandic farmer, and at the end of the fjerd-on the webb between the fingers-stands the cluster of well-built uses forming the village, which supplies all the surrounding country with most of the necessaries of life. These houses are generally owned by foreigners, and sometimes by one man; a company of Norwegians who work the fishries about the island during the summer, or a Danish merchant who may have several trading stations along the coast. Often, on passing the end of the promontories which separate these fjords a small farm can be seen lodged on the slope high above the water, or in some small valley between the mountains, where none but an Icelander would think it possible to live. Here, on a spot that cannot be reached from the sea, except in very calm weather, and which is inaccessible from the land several months in the year, these people live, contented and happy, seemingly satisfied to spend their days as their fathers have done before them. though well acquainted, by reading, with other and more inviting countries. But to proceed. We left Eskefjord Thursday evening, and early Friday

THE MIDNIGHT SUN. THE NORTHERN ISLAND GEM

land. In the afternoon a gentleman from Norway, who resides here during the summer, placed his steamaunch at our service, and we spent several hours in visiting the places of colors much. It's just as it is in contract about the fjord. Way up here country, you know—independent." on the northeast coast of Iceland we A VESSEL 108 YEARS OLD. were flying about in a graceful little from steamer, landing now and then to visit some waterfall larger than the rest, or climbing the slopes in search of the many varieties of small flowers that bloom here and there among the rocks. At one side and at the end of the fjord still remain the outlines of the foundations and a few scattered fragments of the fifteen houses that were swept into the water last February by an ava-lanche; and the twenty-four graves on the hill-side tell the story of some of the many injured ones. Like catastrophes have happened before on this very spot, but the lapse of years had made men reckless, and they again placed their houses at the foot of this steep slope only to be once more carried into the sea.

At midnight we weighed anchor and were off again, with fair prospects of being in the Arctic ocean in twentyfour hours and thus getting a view of the midnight sun.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN. All this time we have been working porthward, and the belt of twilight that unites day with day has been growing narrower and narrower until now it is scarcely perceptible. To one who has always lived in a country where night

and day perform their proper functions, such strange antics of those meteorological phenomena are, to say the least, lecidedly novel.

One hardly knows when to go to bed, and, indeed, 1, 2, and 3 o'clock often finds us as wide awake as ever, pacing the deck, while the sun, after descending from the west and bowling along the northern horizon for an hour or more, is already mounting the heavens with a long, majestic, eastward sweep. Even the cocks-those two gay chanticleers who preside over their respective harems on deckseem to be utterly bewildered upon the subject of daybreak. I don't believe the poor fellows have had an by ten air-driven cars, but various de-hour's peaceful sleep between them since leaving the Faroes; and certain it is that at least one of them is always awake and crowing lustily. It may be sarcasm, but it sounds like a good, honest crow. Saturday morning we round the northernmost point of the island, which extends less than a dozen miles over the polar circle, and for a short time are in the Arctic ocean, though somewhat late to see the midfew miles to the northeastward we pass two large rocks, called pressure cylinder is 54 inches and the Moon islands. These are the low-pressure 8 inches in di-These Moon islands. of a magnetic character and make all ameter, our compasses vary several points while we are in the neighborhood. We call at Husavik and then proceed to Oefjord, on which is situated Akurejri, next to Reykjavik, the most important town on the island. A sail-boat is put at the service of my friends, while

go ashore for a walk, which proves to be quite a voyage of discovery. The town consists of perhaps two hundred houses, stretched along a half mile of beach and clustered on a rising bank behind. I followed the beach to where there were two oil-rendering sheds, and there found as nice a little steam-engine as one would often see, and perhaps the only one on the island. It is horizontal, of about eight-horse power, and used for running the pumps that lift the oil from one tank to another and for blowing the hellows of a neat little blacksmith's forge. Here, too, I saw a four-wheeled wagon, drawn by two posies and used about the re- the tram-car to the cylinders of the enfineries, it also being the only one in gine is conducted through boiling water

RILLIARDS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS. On my way back to the town I was passing a house, when my attention was attracted by an unmistakable sound, and on entering I found some boys playing billiards, while several men stood around watching the game,

just as I have seen in the smaller towns

of my own State. Some of you perhaps have heard of the one tree in Iceland-a dwarfed thing that the people wrap in cloths each winter to protect it from the severity of the frosts. I had often been told and had read of this wonder, and naturally was anxious to see it, but to-day in this town I came upon three as large and handsome mountain ash or roan trees as I remember ever of seeing. Standing about twenty-five feet in height, they spread their branches over a large area, and are, to all appearances, healthy, flourishing trees, of which the people take no more care than we in our warmer climates do of ours. Here, too, I saw several people preparing to put up white awnings over their doors and windows or building cloth-covered bowers in their very small gardens in which to spend the long summer evenings when it is not evening but broad daylight. At the cofe, which one always finds in these towns, I feasted on a cup of good chocolate and some tarts, and then went back to the ship feeling a strong desire to again visit this place by way of the interior from Revkiavik.

Leaving here Monday night we stop at one or two places, and Wednesday afternoon finds us again in the Arctics, this time rounding Cape North, which just touches the Polar circles. Sometimes these steamers in making the cirwit of the island encounter large fields of ice on this north coast, and are obliged to turn back and go clear round the island to reach a place perhaps only a few miles from where they were. But we have not seen so much as an intimation of ice, and this Wednesday afternoon in the Arctics we behave very much as we would in ower climates. Reclining in steamer chairs or rugs upon the deck, we spend several hours in singing American student songs to the guitar accompaniestablished the fact that the platform should have strangled him. In ment. The ladies find the protection of their parasols not uncomfortable, while to me it really seems nice to get in the

shade of the cabin. At I'safjord, just as we are preparing to leave, a stranger appears in the entrance, and there is much speculation as to who and what she may be. With her spotless white sails running clear to the top of her tall masts, she comes directly down upon us before rostra erected B. C. 44 by Julius Ca- has the man sold that pretty pug yet breeze which is scarcely perceptible. My English friends are and claim her as a private yacht belonging to their country. and perhaps to some of their friends. On she comes like a pirate. Not a sign of her nationality or intentions in response to the flags which all the ships in the harbor send to the peak in her honor. Imagine my delight when, after B. C. 338, when the naval battle library in search of an inspiration. It as she "rounds to" and drops her an- of Antium was fought and the beaks was no use. Then she teased me for chor, we recognize the graceful and unmistakable lines of an American schooner. I being the only one of that nationality on board, receive congratulations from all sides, and all express

their admiration of her; but I must say

I was a little ashamed of her want of

courtesy. Borrowing a boat, the artist

and myself paid her a visit, and I can

scarcely express the joy I felt on tread-

ing her beautiful decks. She was the

Lizzie E. Haskell, on her first voyage,

morning arrived at Seydisfjord, where and manned by a crew of those rough, we found the steamer Thyra waiting to | but whole-souled Gloucester fishermen.

take our mail before leaving for Copenhagen via the Farce Islands and Scotbut off these coasts, and so far everyland. In the afternoon a continue the coasts, and so far everyland. thing points to a very profitable season'

I spoke to the skipper about the flag, and he replied: "We do not use our colors much. It's just as it is in our

The last seen of her the crew were waving halibut over their heads in re sponse to our handkerchiefs. At another fjord we saw a vessel which belongs to a Danish merchant and sails between here and Copenhagen. 108 years old, and rated A1 at the Bureau Veritas. Her high poop-deck has been taken away, but she yet retains fea-tures characteristic of the older ships, and would attract attention anywhere. The west coast of Iceland is the

most dangerous of all. Years ago of the many rocks and reefs that lie submerged in the bays and the large ice-fields that were almost always to be found here. But during these later year some change seems to have taken place in respect to the latter, and now many ships visit the differhave to be taken on when entering some of them. Of these steamers, however, they are exceedingly careful. and we visited only a few places in this part of the island. Sunday night we round the base of Snaefells Jokull, an extinct volcano standing far out on the end of a point looking grimly across to Greenland, and Monday morning come to anchor in the roadstead before Revk

javi. Air-Driven Street-Cars. [London Times.] About two years since we described a system of air-driven tram-cars which was then about to be adopted on the Caledonian Road line of the London Streets Tramway Company's system This was the Mekarski system, and the car which was then experimented with was put on for regular traffic, and was worked on that line for about four months, taking its turn with the pair horse-cars. It was intended then to displace the whole the horse-worked cars on this lin being given to this intention until the present time. Now, however, arrangements have been completed, and the first of the series of cars will very shortly be placed on the line for regu larly working, to be followed in di course by the other nine which are be ing built. Since our previous notice however, several improvements have been introduced into the details of the night sun in all his beauty. A air engines, which are now made upon the compound principle. The high with an 8-fnch stroke and through these the compressed air from the reservoirs is used. Means are provided by which the high-pressure air can be used in the low-pressure cylinder i necessary. The engine-house contain situated at the Holloway-road end o the tramway line, where there are boil ers, engines, and pumps, by means of which atmospheric air is compressed. at a pressure of 450 pounds per square inch, into reservoirs placed in the engine-house. From these reservoirs th air is conveyed to the tram-car through charging pipes with proper couplings which are connected up for charging and disconnected when the reser voirs on the car-which are placed underneath the platform-are charged to the necessary pressure. The principal feature of the system, however, is that | kill you.' the air in passing from the reservoirs on to the square inch, which is contained in what is known as a hot-pot. This hot-pot is charged at the compressing station while the car reservoirs are being filled with compressed air. By this means the heat which the air takes up during its passage through the hot water no only causes the air to expand, but prevents the formation of snow in the cylinders and at the exhaust. working pressure in the high pressure cylinder ranges from 150 pounds down to 50 pounds per square inch, and can be varied at will. There are efficient brake arrangements, and all the other requirements of the Board of Trade have been amply met. The first of the series of cars for the Cale-

> working on the tramway lines at Nantes in France, for the last six years.

> donian Road line was inspected las-

Saturday at the Inventions Exhibition

by a number of gentlemen interested

in tramway locomotion. They were

received by Captain Clipperton on be

half of the company, and the construc-

tion of the engine and its working

were explained by Mr. Harris, for Sir

Frederick Bramwell who is the engi-

neer to the Mekarski Company, bu

was run to and fro on a short line in th

south promenade of the exhibition, it

working powers being satisfactorily de

monstrated over such severe curves as

could not occur in practice. We may

add that the tram-cars upon the Me

karski system have been successfully

who was unavoidably absent.

Art and Artists. A fine series of photographs has been ssued in heliotype by Mr. Lockwood de Forest, the painter, to show details of Hindu architecture. The example are from the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, and other districts of Northern India. With these are photographs of the interior of Mr. de Forest's studio in New York, filled with bric-a-brac and carvings and screens in wood brought from Delhi and other parts of the East. Mr. de Forest makes a specialty of Indian furniture, and his quarto of helioypes is published for private distribu

Recent excavations at Rome have called "The Rostrums," from the fact | weak moment I went home and that it was ornamented with the beaks (rostra) of naval vessels captured from a neighbor nation at a very early date, was 11 feet above the level of the forum, rectangular, faced with white marble-slabs, and edged above with a I came up town dow screen, interrupted in the middle, her arms around my neck-I have been head to foot by the crowd. This is the sar, soon to be used by Antony to exhibit the corpse of the murdered dicta- buy him for me? The Griggs have a tor. It corresponds with two views, pug, and it makes me sick to think ! one on the Arch of Constantine, show- haven't got one, too.' I bought that ing that Emperor speaking; the other | pug, and we have had fleas ever since. a bas-relief of Trajan in the same attitude and place. But besides the Rostra | awake at night asking me how I liked of Julius Casar and his successors, the older Rostra, as it may have been soon | She went through every book in the captured, has been found in position be- names. I suggested 'Kapitanos Antihind the later one. It is a curved plat-form, faced with Greek marbles, beapmentioned 'Stuffeymeguzzen,' and s ing the initials of the Greek masons. got mad. I then retired from the This is built of concrete, while the christening racket, and she settled on Rostra of Cresar is of travertine, tufa, Googles. There were other Googles in and brick-work.

The burning of the Merchant Mill, at | ness has thus been thrust upon me. Lacy Spring, Rockingham county, a Such is fame, few days since, involved a loss of \$10,-

COWBOYS. HOW THEY WERE HUMILIATED son That Was Taught Them by a

Unobtrusive Tenderfoot.

[Milwaukee Sentinel.] There have been a great many stories told of the reckless daring and abandon of the cowboy. He is an American production, and at the sound of the word cowboy the mind reverts to some western locality where law and order are unknown, and are supplied by a rude set of conventionalities, the nonobservance of which means violence without process of trial. The typical cowboy must be fearless, ready to shoot at a moment's warning, wild in his make-up and language, and ready to perpetrate a joke on a "tenderfoot" at

But there is often considerable bragadocia in the cowboy, and a good illustration of this fact was told a Sentine reporter by a station agent, who had lived in the West for many years, and had been in the employ of various rail-roads in localities where cowboys were "I have seen a good many daring

deeds performed and coars, jokes per petrated by cowboys," said the agent but I will tell you of a little incident where the wind was taken out of three cowboys by a determined, fearless tenderfoot. It happened only last spring. I was then station agent and telegraph-operator for the Northern Pacific Railroad Company at a place near the Montana line. It was not much of a place, as it consisted only of a depot, a house or two, and a saloon. "One morning a travelling man ar-

rived at the depôt by stage from up North somewhere. He had a small sample-case and satchel. He was below medium height and rather slight, but was very neatly dressed and wore a silk hat. He was travelling for a New York jewelry-house. He was about an hour early for the train East, and he opened his grip on the platform, took out a brush, and dusted his clothing and shoes. He then drew out an old newspaper, leaned up against the side of the depot with one foot projected in front of the other, and began reading. "Meanwhile, however, three cowbovs had sauntered up to the depot. They all eyed him closely and watched his operations. When he began reading they huddled together and talked awhile in an undertone. Presently one of them-a big six-footer-left the group and began to saunter carelessly about the platform with his head in the air inspecting the posters on the building and the cornice. When he got around where the travelling man stood he lifted his big brogan and planted it firmly on the jewelry-man's foot. No apology was made. The travelling man merely looked up, drew his foot back a me ment, then placed it back where it was. The cowboy passed back to the other two. They all chuckled and joined in the low-toned conversation.

"Soon the cowboy started out again on a similar round, gaping at the roof. When he reached the travelling man he tried to bring down his coarse boot on the extended foot. The travelling man jerked his foot back suddenly, and the brogan came down with a thump on the platform. Another conference and chuckling followed. Finally the cowboy set out on the third round. Just as he was about to raise his foot to plan it on that of the travelling man the latter looked up quickly and said : "See here, there is my foot, and it's

going to stay there. You step on it if you want to, but I want to tell you that before you can get off of it I will "Such a volley staggered the cow-

boy. He looked at the foot and then at the small possessor, and finally and steam at a pressure of sixty pounds | moved off without stepping on it. Another consultation followed.

"The travelling man calmly read his paper a few minutes, and then took from his sachel three apples. He looked at them a moment, and suddenly threw them a few feet into the air and then quickly drew a revolver, fired three shots, splitting each apple into a dozen pieces before they reached the ground. He replaced the cartridges in the empty chambers of the revolver, and returned it to his pocket.

"The cowboys witnessed the act without saving a word, and soon, completely cowed, turned and left the de-The travelling man told me after they left that he would have killed the three of them had the fellow stepped on his foot again, and I think he would, as he was quick as lightning. He then showed me a medal he carried, which he won as being the most rapid and one of the best shots in New York. The story simply illustrates that there is sometimes a great deal of fictitious valor and daring about the cowboy."

A Costly Experience with a Valuable Pet Dog. [Forest and Stream.]

Pet dogs that have been contaminated by their contact with human beings. and especially those little latter-day saints that have managed to win a ri bon or so for their little lady owners at a bench show, put old Buffon's analogous conclusions as regards the dog's mental pliability and docility to flight, Of course there are exceptions, at least it is fondly hoped there are, but to the average stalwart there is no greater pest on earth than a spoiled. dyspeptic, cantankerous, inbred pug. "It makes the veins in my forchead

swell, and my hat suddenly grows too small for me," said a well-known club man the other day, "to think of one little pet brute in particular. He resides where I am stopping at presentin fact, he belongs to my wife. I little thought when the dog-hawker, who dogs, stopped me on Broadway and suggested that I should buy the fawn colored pest, that he had design told my wife I had seen such a pretty pug-I thought the dog pretty the From that moment I had no rest; she wanted him at once. I tried to dodge the issue, but to no good. Every day my wife would throw married three years and know what that means-and whisper, 'Darling, No?' 'Then, Charley, dear, won

"For two weeks my wife kept me this name and that name for her pet. mentioned 'Stuffeymeguzzen,' and she the dog world, so our pug is not known as Lanjan's Googles, and great-

property destroyed were 3,000 bushels of wheat and 150 barrels of flour.

and then the paint washed off. This nearly broke her feart, and I have had to engage the man who swindled me to come twice a week and touch Googles up. The man says: 'Yer can bet yer sweet life I am the boss fakir in America.' Then Googles lay too much by the fire, and the glue softened and his tail uncurled and stuck straight out like a pointer's. The hair-dresser has to come and crimp it every morning. My wife would sigh and say: 'Oh, Charley, do look at him now, the little darling; look at his beautiful eyes, see how they glitter, see how they express his love for me.' I agreed with her; I rather thought they glittered, especially the left one. I was right. Goo-gles fell off the stoop one night, and when he was rescued empty was one socket. A little boy who was passing handed me something that he had picked up in the street; he saidit was a

had seen was in reality a pinch of phosphorus. "Googles then knew that he had onger dissembled. His good manners parler and his good mistress for Tren-ton sausages and the cook. His tastes were low, and he sought the festivities of the realms of the basement. When nished convex boiler to elongate his figure. He is up to all sorts of games, and for a small dog can purloin more meat from the butcher's and hide it on his person than a melancholy Dare. His thirst is of the best order, too; he is a terror on the heel-taps in the de-

"Cne night Googles was decidedly groggy and in a beastly frame of mind. He had been lushing it several days, and was 'off his feed.' He had been offered saddle of mutton and roasted Currituck widgeon for dinner, all to no good. He began to see things, and as passed him on my way out he bit at my leg and went whooping off. When I reached the club some one said, 'Charley Lanjan's got 'em bad; he's going around with a pearl necklace on leg; he is working the Duke racket.' I heard the remark, and on looking down found a full set of false teeth sticking in my trousers. They were Googles's.

"My wife came home one day and said that there was to be a dog-show, and that she had entered Googles, and wanted me to fix up a pedigree right straight off. I did it. I copied most of it out of Burke's Peerage, adopting only the Christian names. It took better than any pedigree I ever heard of, and Googles won the prize. But my wife made enemies of seventeen of her most intimate lady friends, all of whom have been trying to buy or steal Googles

ever since. "Now that Googles has become winner he has put on more frills than a things, chews things, bites things, destroys things, and steals things. He gets sick, and the family physician has to be called in. He has the canker, and when he gets well of it he starts in on the mange. He gets better and has to ride in the park. He recovers, and he gebbles everything he sees. Just run your eye over this paper," concluded cost during the month ":

GOOGLES'S EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Total "Yes. \$362.68. Now, don't ask me to buy any more dogs, because I am going out of the business."

A Travelled Dog. [Charleston News.]

Savannah rejoices in the possession of a dog with a history, and, if the Morning News is to be credited, with something more than average dogsense. It is a little black-and-tan named "Express," owned by Mr. J. H. Tucker, a clerk in the Southern Express office in that city. "Express" has spent ten or twelve years in the service of the company. When he was a puppy he used to run on the road from Dupont to Jacksonville. He was then owned by a messenger on that line, and accompanied his master on every trip. He had a snug piece of he generally preferred to perch himself on the top of some box out of the

Naturally be made dozens of acquaintances among his own species at all of the stations. Tradition says that it was a daily occurrence to see the village dogs run to the depôts to meet "Old 35," the train on which "Express" was a daily passenger. They apparently knew the whistle of the occmotive. The moment that the conductor shouted "All aboard," "Express " would run up on the platform and slip in the baggage-car just as the Occasionally, in the midst of the fun, he would get too far wistfully down the track until the rear car disappeared from sight, and then resume play until the next train drew up. If it was going his way he would jump on when it stopped and follow "35. He would always find his master at one of the terminals.

Three or four years ago he gave up the road and took up a permanent residence in Savannah. Once in a while he would disappear from home and go off over the line somewhere. Sometimes he would turn up in the office in Charleston, where he was well known, and spend a few days there. He was a pet with all of the men, and on these visits was well taken care of. He is said to have an excellent memory, and knows when the train leaves for Charleston, Jacksonville, or anywhere on the

It is related of him that when he was young there was one cur a few miles out of Jacksonville that always ran out to the train and made a great fuss barking at it. This exasperated Express," and one day, while the train was making forty miles an hour, he jumped out for a fight. He was shaken up badly in lighting, but he went in and whipped the other dog. That was the last time he got off a train that was moving rapidly.

His footstep on the stair I hear; He comes! He still, my beating heart! That step is music in mine ear. And bids each care and grief depart. He's drawing near; he's at the door;

The deer is open and we meet,
And I once more my darling hug.
And I once more my darling hug.
And in in upon him kisses sweet.
By Fido, dear, my prectous pug!
[Beston Cos.]

Oh, let my darling in, I pray! I've longed to see him oft before, But never as I do to-day.

VIVISECTION.

HOW IT IS DONE IN BOSTON.

By means of partitions two rooms one in Newton and one in Athol-were made as much alike as possible, both as to shape and cubic space. Each room had a capacity of about 700 cubic feet, which was somewhat larger than a room in Middletown in which a fatal case of poisoning from water-gas actually occurred. Three dogs, two cats, and two rabbits, all apparently healthy and strong, were placed in the room in Athol, and the water-gas in use there, containing about 30 per cent, of car-bonic oxide, was allowed to flow in from a single ordinary burner, at the rate of six feet per hour. The experiment began at 11:15 A. M., and at 12:45 P. M. vomiting, delirium, condiamond breastpin.' It turned out to vulsions, etc., had already be Googles's glass-eye. The love my wife noted, Half an hour later all the animals were unconscious or apparently so, failing to "Googles then knew that he had spond to vigorous knocks and calls. At been discovered as a fraud, and no 2:30 P. M., or about three hours from the start, the two cats were dead, and at once took wing. He deserted the the other animals were prone and quite unconscious. The dogs died at 3, 4, and 6:30 o'clock, respectively; the rabbits also at 6:30. In a word, symptoms of poisoning were well developed he had stuffed himself out with good in an hour and a half. Deaths began cheer until he could hardly waddle he to occur in a little more than three hours, would go and look at himself in the bur- and all were dead within eight hours. This experiment was witnessed by members of your board. In the corresponding experiment at

Newton, made with/coal-gas containing about 7 per cent, of carbonic oxide two dogs, two cats, two rabbits, and two pigeons were placed in the room, and the gas was introduced from an ordinary burner, as before, and at the same rate-six feet per hour. The experiment began at morning, and for three and one-half hours no symptoms of consequence were observed, and then only drowsiness and general anxiety, with salivation in one case. At 4 P. M.-i. e., after eight hoursnothing more than a gradual exaggeration of these symptoms had occurred. Recovery would, apparently, still have been possible, and even easy, at this time.

After twenty-four hours-i. e., at A. M. of the next day-one cat and one rabbit were dead, but the others were not even unconscious, being still responsive to knocks and calls, The professors also experimented on themselves to a slight extent in a simi-

lar manner. Continuing, Professor Sedgwick said "We conclude that the effect will be the same, in kind, on human beings as on the animals experimented with-that is, as regards the gas investigation. We have no painful vivisections here unless some important investigation is to be made. Our vivisections are made while the animals are under the influence of anaesthetics - chloroform generally, rarely morphia. The animals used for dozen virgin queens. He smashes the purpose are mostly frogs, rarely dogs, cats, rabbits, guinea-pigs, and pigeons, called higher animals, Nearly every day we have painless vivisection

for teaching purposes.

"This morning a graduate from a western college set at work to study the physiology of the heart. He took several frogs, chloroformed them, cut off their heads, then exposed the hearts, Mr. Lanjan, "and see what Googles has and studied their movements. In these lower animals the heart does not cease beating for hours, and in some cases days, after the head is severed, but in case of all animals higher than reptiles the heart stops almost immediately on decapitation. In many cases of vivisection the spinal cord is also 1 tratoctla-simut, smashed. 18 00

1 new glass eye. 2 35
1 bearskin hearth-rug. 70 00
4 neighbors cats at 50 cents each 2 00
For perpetuating color (Bill the fakir) 20 00
55 pounds Trenton sausages at 18 cts. 29
118 pounds prime steak at 25 cents. 2 94
119 touth-brushes. 2 10 cents each 2 10 cents eac stop at pain of lower animals-that is, reptiles, etc.-if by vivisection or dissection human lives can be saved or human suffering relieved, or if there is a reasonable hope of doing it. I think there is a great misunderstanding in regard to painful and painless vivisec tion. The latter is as painless as dissection after death. Dogs and rabbits are used more especially to learn of blood-pressure, and for the study of heart-movements, respiration, etc. Rabbits are usually given hydrate of chloral and dogs morphine. I have given a dog enough morphine to kill twenty

men. He was made perfectly uncon-

scious, but still lived.

" People get the idea that we take dogs in here, tie them down, and carve them while they are howling with pain No such thing is done, as it would de feat the objects wished to be attained. for they would not be in a normal condition. In most experiments it is ab solutely necessary to have the animals under operation perfectly quiet, as regards pulse, etc. Therefore we give them an aniesthetic must blanket in one end of the car, but the effect of which we well know. For the purpose of gaining an idea of the normal heart, blood-vessels. and mechanics of the circulation of the blood, we have an apparatus called the kymograph, consisting of a long roll of white paper, made to travel between cylinders by clock-work, and with the greatest regularity. On this paper tracings are made with a pen in connection with a monometer, and this is connected directly with the artery of the animal, which must be entirely unconscious firmly secured by a holder near by strapped to a board. The heart causes the blood in the artery to push, and a wavy line is made on the paper, which can be measured and studied. away, and would fail to get back in tant results in regard to the effect of time to catch the train. He would gaze | different drugs upon the heart and bloodvessels are thus obtained, and this without pain to the animals, as they are always put to death without being allowed to recover consciousness."

> A Bose Show in Londo [London Telegraph. At the Crystal Palace to-day there is

held a rose show, and, as usual every year, thousands will go to see the Queen of Flowers in this her most no table presentment. They say that the worship of flowers is dead; that the Floralia are a custom of antiquity What accuracy is there in this? do not, it is true, send forth along the public ways, on any stated days our maidens bearing baskets of roses upon their heads to decorate the shrines of kindly divinities. Our young men do not go out with music and chaplets of blossoms to serenade image in city temples. No philosophers stand at the entrances of the town to discourse upon the propriety of such rites; no priests, garlanded and posied, await the festal throng to congratulate them all, " young men and maidens, old men and children," and old women also upon such pleasant pieties. Perhaps not. Such things would be absurd nowa days. Yet, taking the change in times and fashions into consideration, where is there such a difference to be found as justifies any one in saying that we no longer worship flowers? If our maidens do not carry the flowers on their heads in baskets, they wear them in "buttonbeles," "sprays," or "bouquets." What's in a name? After all, there are more flowers worn on any-one day of the London season, more bought and sold than on any of the Old-World

" feasts of flowers." Our young men,

again—they will not go piping through the highways, nor will they carry doves nor lead white kids, as once was etiquette; but they will have rosebude in their coats when they go, and bunches in their hands when they come back. Our philosophers, too, will be there. But they will not, after the Old-World fashion of the Socratic bore, stop the party upon pleasure bent with a series of questions carefully intended to drive the unhappy victims, like a rhinoceros in the African hunting-fields, from untenable corner to corner, till he ends up head first in a hopeless, hurdled, cul-de-sac corral of an unanswerable proposition. No. on the contrary, they will encourage men and women to show their admiraticn for nature's masterpieces. They will direct the pilgrims on the way, and urge them to "hurry up." no philosopher like your railway-sta-tion inspector. Nothing ruffles him except, perhaps, the old lady somewhat paralytic, who, attended by several aged female relatives, attempts, when the train is in motion, to get in carriage; nothing in the way of the greetings of long-absent friends, the partings of loving hearts, disturb And, as for the priests of this floral ceremonial, they will be therethe hierarchs of Cheshunt and Slough the hierophants of Covent Garden. Chiswick, and Kew. Nor will they fail to wear the insignia of their lofty calling, for in their button-holes will be such rosebuds as amateurs, seeing, will

The Maxim gun is a weapon weighing only sixty-five pounds, mounted upon a light tripod, which can be lowered, raised, moved laterally with one hand as easily as a garden-hose, and which pours out automatically 600 shots a minute. There is no crank to turn; there is no labor of feeding. One man simply sets the frightful stream of bullets going, and then directs it at will, raking a whole regiment front if he likes, or keeping the fire within a range of five feet or five inches. The basis of it all is the utilization of the recoil force to fire the next shot. Each time the recoil energy, instead of being wasted in kicking the gun over, is used to eject the empty cartridge, cock the gun, place the next cartridge, and fire it.

envy, and prefessionals, recognizing, will learnedly discuss.

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RICHMOND, August 4, 1885, au 5, es

PERSONAL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN .-We have this day appointed J. T.
JEWETT our agent to conduct the GENERAL RETAIL GROCERY AND FEED
RISINESS IN. BUSINESS in the city of Moncaester at No. 1114 Hull street, to buy and sell for cash only. T. F. MINOR, CHARLES L. TODD. July 30, 1885. jy 31-eod2w

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JAMES MANS,

Atlanta, Ga., May 13, 1885.

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